



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

little book: "To the many loyal and devoted women whose faithful service has made good surgery possible, this book is respectfully dedicated." Though written chiefly for young surgeons, there is much in it of value to nurses, especially those engaged in or desiring to take up either private or institutional surgical work. Full descriptions of pelvic disturbances, their causes and treatment when surgery is indicated; minute details of the operations with clear photographs of the instruments and dressings required, are given. Preparation of the operating room, pre- and post-operative care of the patient, points to be avoided and the "why" of things, are told in simple language. The print is large and the book attractive, though not, as the number of pages shows, at all voluminous.

DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND INFANT FEEDING. By John Lovett Morse, A.M., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School; Visiting Physician at the Children's Hospital; Consulting Physician at the Infants' Hospital and Floating Hospital, Boston; and Fritz B. Talbot, A.B., M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School; Chief of Children's Medical Department, Massachusetts General Hospital; Physician to the Children, Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Consulting Physician at the Lying-In Hospital and at the Floating Hospital, Boston; Collaborator to the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Washington. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$2.50.

After a careful perusal of this book one wonders why the title was not given in other terms than the above. The first two-thirds of the book are devoted to *Infant Feeding*, which comes second in the title, and the last hundred pages of the book are given over to *Diseases of Nutrition*. Infant feeding, as the joint authors understand it, does not take its students beyond the single commodity milk, preferably human milk, but, if necessary, cow's milk, finding in the idiosyncrasies of cows the reason for the great difference to be noted in the milk of different cows, and advising mixed milk, or the milk of several cows, as better than one cow's milk as a substitute for human milk. Whatever the source, the reader is warned that the milk should be examined and its exact constituents ascertained so that the infant is not left to prove the excellence of its diet by its advancing growth and increasing weight, or in reverse order, that its diet lacks some elements, as may be proved by the dwindling weight and later the onset of one or more of the diseases of nutrition. The first eight chapters are devoted to diges-

tion and metabolism, which is followed by four chapters on breast feeding. Artificial feeding follows, with much important analysis and examination for the testing of milk, also the general principles for artificial feeding. Diseases of digestion follow and finally diseases of nutrition, rickets and infantile scurvy.

THE OPERATING ROOM. By Amy Armour Smith, R.N., formerly superintendent of New Rochelle Hospital, New York; Superintendent of Nurses at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, and at the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. 12mo of 295 pages with 57 illustrations. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. 1916. Price \$1.50.

Sometimes when one sees the books written for the instruction or edification of nurses, which seem to follow one another in rapid succession, she wonders what is supposed to be taught them while in training, if so much is necessary afterward. Of course we must not forget that many students fail to absorb, and many frequently forget much which has been taught them, and therefore there is the need of constant help and reminders. In spite of the fact that in the foreword of this book the author gives expression to her appreciation of the assistance rendered by others, one cannot but believe that personal experience and knowledge have been necessary, in order to produce a book so full of practical points. "Common sense," one frequently feels like exclaiming, for it is full of valuable information, some of which has already been published. One questions if its possible readers are given due credit for intelligence, as the constant use of italics and quotation marks emphasize points which it would seem could have been left to their intuition. An unusual use of capitals is also noticed, and what may be termed "hospital slang" does not tend to improve pages intended for students. A little surprise is felt at some of the references to surgeons, for one likes to think of the present day practitioner as being above the use of profane or even impatient language and the throwing of instruments on the floor is surely a thing of the past. Mention is made that in many states operating room experience is not demanded as a legal requirement. It would seem that this would be included under the head of surgical nursing.

Too much space would be required if an attempt were made to refer to all the admirable features of this book, but certainly the short presentation of the desirability of a nurse's presence at genito-urinary operations is very good, and also the description of the preparation of an operating room in a private house. Notwithstanding its faults,